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DESCRIPTION

Fast, authoritative and in-depth reports

*Journal of Cardiology Cases (JC Cases)* is an official peer-reviewed online journal of the Japanese College of Cardiology (JCC) dedicated to case reports. *JC Cases* provides an appropriate forum for all cardiologists by publishing without delay their important clinical cases of recent occurrence. Notable articles are also discussed in the journal's editorials. One year after their publication, all articles become accessible, at no cost, also to nonsubscribers.

Learning from real cases

Learning from medical cases provides valuable experience not only for clinicians, but also for students and paramedical staff members. Rare medical cases and conditions discovered through the latest methods of examination are often not found in textbooks, but frequently they are quickly reported in *JC Cases*. Encountering them early will greatly contribute to the acquisition of actual clinical capability by students and staff alike. Furthermore, learning diagnostic processes from medical cases and the interpretation of symptoms is important to train and develop thinking processes used in the clinical field.

For all medical personnel

This journal provides paramedical staff members also with opportunities to learn specifically about the role of examinations and ways to manage patients. Therefore *JC Cases* is the leading such case report journal and should be regularly read by all cardiovascular medical researchers, doctors, and medical personnel.

From every clinical site

The journal welcomes contributions from nonmembers of the Society. Please prepare manuscripts in conformance with the Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals.

*Journal of Cardiology Cases (JC Cases)* features an Open Archive. All articles are made free access 12 months after publication.

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ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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INTRODUCTION

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Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses
Reporting guidance
For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this as a limitation to their research's generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines and the SAGER guidelines checklist. These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

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PREPARATION

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- Manuscripts should include Title page, Abstract, Learning Objective, Text, Acknowledgments (if applicable), Conflict of Interest, References, and Figure Legends.
- Provide the Cover letter, Manuscripts and Tables files in Word format (.doc, .docx).

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3) all authors have read and approved the manuscript;
4) the full disclosure of any relationship with industry.
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- Title of the article (within 25 words)
- Every authors' full and complete names, degrees, and institutions
- Corresponding author's Full name, postal address, e-mail, telephone and fax numbers
- Up to 3-6 keywords or phrases suitable for use in an index.
- Word count - excluding title page, abstract, references, figures and tables.

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Learning objective: The learning objective should explain the educational value of this case report within 80 words. It is the take-home message and should be easily understood whether the report has or has not been read.
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- The information on previous presentation of the information reported in the article (i.e., the scientific meeting at which the data has already been presented).
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B's spouse is chairperson of Y;
C received a research grant from X;
D received lecture fees from V;
E holds a patent on U;
F has been reimbursed by T for attending several conferences;
G received honoraria for writing promotional material for S;
H has no conflict of interest.

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**Examples:**

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